GREATLANDGOLD

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Dissemination of a Regulatory Announcement that contains inside information according to REGULATION (EU) No 596/2014 (MAR).

**Greatland Gold plc**
**("Greatland" or "the Company")**

# Results from Second Drill Campaign at Havieron

*Results demonstrate the potential for Havieron to become a large, multi-commodity, bulk tonnage, underground mining operation*
*Further excellent results from recent drill campaign at Havieron include:*
*HAD006:* ***367.1m at 1.15g/t gold, 0.44% copper, 176ppm cobalt (367.1m at 2.0g/t gold equivalent*),***
*Including* ***150.5m at 2.25g/t gold, 0.67% copper, 224ppm cobalt (150.5m at 3.5g/t gold equivalent*)***
*HAD008:* ***89m at 1.97g/t gold, 0.8% copper, 362ppm cobalt (89m at 3.6g/t gold equivalent*)***

Further to the announcements made on 19 November 2018 and 4 December 2018, Greatland Gold plc (AIM:GGP), the precious and base metals exploration and development company, is delighted to announce excellent laboratory assay results from the Company's second drill campaign at its 100% owned Havieron licence in the Paterson region of Western Australia.

The Company believes that these results significantly extend the known mineralisation intersected in the first drilling campaign and establish new peak grades for copper and cobalt, including 12.38% copper (previously 8.45%) and 4,104ppm cobalt (0.4% cobalt).

**Highlights of Results from Drill Holes HAD006-HAD009 inclusive:**

- *HAD006*: **367.1m at 1.15g/t gold, 0.44% copper and 176ppm cobalt from 471m**, *including:*
  - **150.5m at 2.25g/t gold, 0.67% copper and 224ppm cobalt from 471.5m**, *including:*
    - 30m at 3.53g/t gold, 1.23% copper and 600ppm cobalt from 471m;
    - 27.5m at 1.91g/t gold, 1.39% copper and 174ppm cobalt from 577m; *and*
    - 20m at 6.06g/t gold, 0.43% copper and 60ppm cobalt from 616m.
- *HAD007*: Drilling intersected upper and lower zones, including:
  - An upper zone of 77m at 0.63g/t gold, 0.14% copper and 42ppm cobalt from 468m, *including:*
    - 7.0m at 3.56g/t gold, 0.1% copper and 17ppm cobalt from 538m.
  - A lower zone of 149m at 0.28g/t gold, 0.11% copper and 51ppm cobalt from 604m**.**
- *HAD008*: **89m at 1.97g/t gold, 0.8% copper and 362ppm cobalt from 426m**, *including*:
  - 19m at 1.35g/t gold, 1.59% copper and 1143ppm cobalt from 426m;
  - 30m at 3.14g/t gold, 0.72% copper and 148ppm cobalt from 459m, *including:*
    - 4.5m at 17.95g/t gold, 1.06% copper and 526ppm cobalt from 485m;
  - 15.0m at 2.55g/t gold, 0.62% copper and 244ppm cobalt from 500m.
- *HAD009*: Drilling intersected upper and lower zones, including:
  - An upper zone of 117m at 0.16g/t gold, 0.11% copper and 113ppm cobalt from 689m*, and*

- A lower zone of 74.5m at 0.34g/t gold, 0.43% copper and 356ppm cobalt.
- Drill holes HAD006, HAD007 and HAD009 all ended in mineralization.

*Gold equivalent values are calculated using a gold price of US$1,200/oz, a copper price of US$2.80/lb and a cobalt price of US$33,000/tonne.

**Gervaise Heddle, Chief Executive Officer, commented:** "We are very pleased by these excellent results which further demonstrate the potential for Havieron to become a multi-commodity, bulk tonnage, underground mining operation of truly significant scale. These excellent gold and copper assay results flesh out the world-class intersection recorded at HAD005 and reveal a new peak copper grade for the system of 12.4% (HAD006). We are also very excited to see significant widths of elevated cobalt (in excess of 500ppm) in three of the reported drill holes (HAD006, HAD008 and HAD009).

"Every drill hole from this second campaign intersected mineralisation and, importantly, four of the five drill holes in this campaign (HAD005, HAD006, HAD007 and HAD009) also ended in mineralisation. In particular, HAD006 ended in mineralisation in excess of 1% copper and 750ppm cobalt and HAD009 in excess of 0.5g/t gold, 0.6% copper and 750ppm cobalt. This provides further support to our view that mineralisation continues at depth well below the current limit of drilling, as suggested by the results of recent geophysical modelling.

"We expect to re-commence drilling at Havieron in March 2019 and currently two rigs are booked with provision for additional capacity, if required, during the year. We look forward to providing further updates to shareholders regarding our plans for 2019 in the coming weeks."

The Paterson project covers more than 385 square kilometres in the Paterson region of Western Australia and includes the Havieron licence, the Paterson Range East licence, and the recently acquired Black Hills licence.

Limited historical drilling was conducted by Newcrest Mining Limited ("Newcrest") at Havieron during the 1990s and early 2000s where six holes were drilled, all of which intersected significant alteration and gold plus copper anomalism. Thick lower grade zones of gold and copper were intersected by Newcrest and gold grades within these peaked at 15.4g/t and copper to 2.5%.

Greatland's drilling campaigns at Havieron have yielded excellent results to date, including:

- 121m at 2.93g/t gold and 0.23% copper from 497m (HAD001).
- 21m at 3.79g/t gold and 0.44% copper from 418m (HAD003).
- Combined intercept of 275m at 4.77g/t gold and 0.61% copper, including an upper zone of 118m at 3.08g/t gold and 0.84% copper from 459m and a lower zone of 157m at 6.04g/t gold and 0.44% copper from 660m (HAD005).

A regional map showing the Havieron licence area with regional targets and adjacent landholdings can be found at: http://greatlandgold.com/paterson/

**Overview of Paterson Project, Havieron licence and HAD005-HAD009 Results**

The Company's Paterson project, comprising the Havieron, Black Hills and Paterson Range East licences, is located in the Paterson region of northern Western Australia. The three licences collectively cover more than 385 square kilometres prospective for iron-oxide-copper-gold ("IOCG") type deposits and Telfer style gold deposits.

The Paterson region hosts several large gold and copper deposits such as Telfer and Nifty. The region has been subject to more recent exploration which has outlined several other deposits including Magnum (Au), Calibre (Au), O'Callaghans (W, Cu) and Maroochydore (Cu).

The region is remote, however infrastructure is good with several operating mines, roads, formed tracks and rail networks nearby which branch out from the regional industrial hub of Port Hedland 500km to the west.

The Paterson Province is the northern portion of the Proterozoic Paterson Orogen. More recent exploration throughout several Proterozoic Orogens within the western parts of the Australian continent has resulted in the discovery of the large Tropicana gold deposit and the large Nova nickel-copper deposit. Globally these Proterozoic Orogens are highly prospective for large deposits and are often under-explored.

Alteration and mineralisation of those targets which have been drill tested at Havieron and Paterson Range East display geophysical affinities with IOCG-type deposits. Examples of these are the large Olympic Dam and Ernest Henry deposits in central and eastern Australia.

Initial airborne data outlined the Havieron target as covering approximately 1,000m x 1,000m. Depth to top of target is around 400m with these depths easily achieved with modern drilling equipment. Historically only six drill holes were completed by Newcrest between 1991 and 2003, all of which intersected significant alteration and gold, plus copper anomalism. Thick lower grade zones of gold and copper were intersected and gold grades within these peaked at 15.4g/t and copper to 2.5%. The drill hole spacing was broad and the core of Havieron therefore represented an immediate resource definition drilling target.

Following a review of regional geophysical and geochemical data over the Paterson project approximately 50 IOCG-like targets were identified in the broader region, with around half in ground held by Greatland. The setting of these licences is on the western margin of a Proterozoic basin which ranges in depth from less than 100m below surface to more than 400m below surface. Basement rocks of the basin are predominantly calcareous rich sandstones intruded by several late stage granitic bodies exploiting basin margin faults which have also provided a focus for ore fluids. Historically, several of these targets were subject to initial first-pass work and show promise at hosting mineralisation as seen at Havieron. The geophysical signature of these targets is very similar to that at Havieron. Basement rocks do not outcrop and Greatland can deploy modern geophysical and geochemical methods to define targets prior to drill testing.

MMI sampling and ground gravity over the Havieron target was completed in late 2017 at an initial sample and station spacing of 200m x 200m. Gravity results confirmed a north west structural trend of basement

carbonate sediments which is mirrored by the surface MMI response. Clusters of elevated gold, silver, arsenic, copper and iron in MMI results are proximal the peak co-incident gravity and magnetic response. An elevated MMI response in pathfinder elements (cerium, lanthanum, uranium and lead) to the immediate SE of Havieron suggests primary basement mineralisation may be present along strike in a structural contact for up to 1.5 kilometres. Peak MMI responses over Havieron were 4ppb silver, 70ppb arsenic, 25ppb gold, 834ppb cerium, 710ppb copper, 53ppm iron, 284ppb lanthanum, 860ppb lead and 112 ppb uranium. Elevated pathfinder elements detected by the MMI survey supported the view that Havieron is a fertile system.

Initial forward modelling of detailed aeromagnetic data (50m line spacing and 40m mean terrain clearance) and detailed ground gravity data (100m x 100m and 100m x 200m station spacing) over the Havieron target was completed in February 2018. Results of forward modelling defined a primary body approximately 600m x 600m across with a depth extent from 400m to 900m below surface. Modelled bodies were constrained to known physical rock properties available at the time.

New 3D geophysical models of the Havieron target were generated in late 2018 and reported to market on 27 November 2018. Combined, the new gravity and magnetic bodies cover approximately 600m x 600m when the outer shells of the bodies are considered. Results of modelling of gravity data outline a large irregular shaped body, some 300m across, from approximately 400m below surface (top of basement) to 1,200m below surface with an overall subvertical attitude. Result of modelling of magnetic data define a discrete elliptical shaped body approximately 450m across that is steeply dipping (subvertical) toward the south east with a depth extent from around 800m below surface to approximately 1,400m below surface (but the body may continue beyond 1,400m as this is the current limit of data resolution). When 3D gravity and magnetic models are compared there is a +500m vertical and +200m lateral offset between the centres of the causative bodies.

In April and May of 2018, Greatland carried out its maiden drill campaign at the Havieron target completing four vertical core holes (HAD001-004) for a total of approximately 2,400m of drilling. Greatland's drill locations were designed to intersect the mineralised system at Havieron near to historical drill holes HAC9101 and HAC9201. Newcrest's historic drill holes HAC9101 and HAC9201 were vertical and drilled to depths of 533m and 528m respectively. Significant results were returned including 121m at 2.93g/t gold and 0.23% copper from 497m, including 11.5m at 21.23g/t gold and 0.67% copper from 568.5m (HAD001) and 21m @ 3.78g/t gold and 0.44% copper from 418m, including 1m at 29.12g/t gold and 0.4% copper from 428.5m (HAD003).

The company re-commenced drilling at Havieron in September 2018 and the first hole of the campaign, HAD005, was sited 200m west of HAD001 and angled at 70 degrees toward grid east. HAD005 penetrated the Permian cover sequence to 459m before immediately entering the mineralised Proterozoic target sequence. HAD005 returned an overall intercept of 275m at 4.77g/t gold and 0.61% copper (approximately 1,580 metre grams gold equivalent) from an upper zone of 118m at 3.08g/t gold and 0.84% copper from 459m, and a lower zone of 157m at 6.04g/t gold and 0.44% copper from 660m (reported to market 19 November 2018), separated by an apparently unmineralised mafic intrusion. Other metals are present in the system including silver to 211g/t, lead to 12% and zinc to 5.9%.

Analytical results for HAD006 through HAD009 have now been received and are reported in this announcement.

Overall, every hole intersected mineralisation with broad intercepts reported in several holes. HAD006, HAD007 and HAD009 all ended in mineralisation highlighting the depth potential of the system. HAD006 intersected more than 367.1m of mineralisation at 2.0g/t gold equivalent, including 150.5m at 3.5g/t gold equivalent. HAD008 returned 89m at 3.6g/t gold equivalent. In HAD007 gold peaked at 21.75g/t and indicated additional mineralisation several hundred metres further east. HAD009 tested the deeper parts of the system returning significant copper intercepts from approximately 765m downhole to end of hole.

Cobalt grades have been consistently elevated throughout the mineralised system and it has been deemed prudent to add cobalt (along with copper) to the gold equivalent calculations. Drill hole collar information and end of hole depths are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Havieron Drill Hole Collar Information

| Hole ID | East (metres) | North (metres) | Dip (degrees) | Azimuth (degrees) | End of Hole (metres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAD001 | 464100 | 7597650 | -90 | 360 | 621.90 |
| HAD002 | 463925 | 7597750 | -90 | 360 | 601.10 |
| HAD003 | 464025 | 7597700 | -90 | 360 | 590.25 |
| HAD004 | 464100 | 7597750 | -90 | 360 | 624.95 |
| HAD005 | 463900 | 7597650 | -70 | 090 | 821.20 |
| HAD006 | 464100 | 7597600 | -90 | 360 | 838.10 |
| HAD007 | 464350 | 7597650 | -70 | 270 | 754.50 |
| HAD008 | 464150 | 7597600 | -90 | 360 | 772.40 |
| HAD009 | 464460 | 7597550 | -70 | 270 | 932.10 |

HAD006 was collared 50m south of HAD001 and drilled vertical to track mineralisation as seen in HAD001 and HAD005. HAD006 intersected desert sands and calcrete to 3m then Permian sediments to 424m before entering the Proterozoic target sequence. From 424m to 475m a barren mafic intrusive was intersected. From 475m the hole intersected mineralised brecciated calcareous sandstones to end of hole at 838m. Results included broad intercept of 367.1m at 1.15g/t gold, 0.44% copper and 176ppm cobalt from 471m to 838.1m (eoh), including 150.5m at 2.25g/t gold, 0.67% copper and 224ppm cobalt from 471.5m. Peak gold in HAD006 was 101g/t, peak copper 12.4% and peak cobalt 4,104ppm. Further intercepts are presented in Table 2.

HAD007 was sited 250m east of HAD001, angled at 70 degrees toward grid west, and designed to collect structural information on the host rock sequence. HAD007 intersected desert sands and calcrete to 4m then Permian sediments to 467m before entering the Proterozoic target sequence. From 467m to 550m variably silica altered calcareous sandstones were apparent; concentration of visible mineralisation increasing with depth. A barren mafic intrusive was present from 550m to 601m and then from 601m to 754.5m (eoh) silica altered calcareous sandstones were intersected with visible laminated mineralisation interspersed. HAD007 deviated north somewhat and mineralisation was not as well developed as in

previous holes but intersected an upper zone of 77m at 0.63g/t gold with 0.14% copper and 42ppm cobalt from 468m, and a lower zone of 149m at 0.28g/t gold, 0.11% copper and 51ppm cobalt from 604m. Peak gold in HAD007 was 21.75g/t, peak copper 2.8% and peak cobalt 1,570ppm. Further intercepts are presented in Table 2. Interestingly, HAD007 intersected mineralisation in the upper parts of the hole demonstrating the presence of mineralisation several hundred metres further east than previously expected.

HAD008 was collared 50m east and 50m south of HAD001 and was designed to track mineralisation as seen in HAD001 and HAD005, and to test the attitude of the barren mafic intrusive. The hole was drilled vertical but deviated to the north. HAD008 intersected desert sand and calcrete to 5m then Permian sediments to 426m before entering the Proterozoic target sequence. From 426m to 516m mineralised brecciated calcareous sandstones were apparent; concentration of mineralisation increasing with depth. Then from 516 to 772.4m (eoh) a barren mafic intrusive was intersected. Results include a broad intercept of 89m at 1.97g/t gold, 0.8% copper and 362ppm cobalt. Peak gold in HAD008 was 93.2g/t, peak copper 6.1% and peak cobalt 2,763ppm. Further intercepts are presented in Table 2.

HAD009 was collared 350m east and 100m south of HAD001 and was designed to intersect mineralisation at depth as seen in HAD005 and to test depth extensions of mineralisation as defined by geophysical models. HAD009 was angled at 70 degrees and drilled toward grid west. The hole intersected desert sand and calcrete to 4m then Permian sediments to 460m before entering the Proterozoic target sequence. From 460m to 667m laminated calcareous sandstones were intersected. From 667m to 750m strongly fractured to brecciated carbonate and silica altered sandstones were present with mineralisation increasing with depth. From 750m to 806m brecciated mineralised calcareous sandstones were present. From 806m to 844m a barren mafic intrusive was intersected. Then from 844m to 932.1m (eoh) strongly fractured and brecciated mineralised silica altered calcareous sandstones were present. Mineralisation was to end of hole. Results from HAD009 returned an upper intercept of 117m at 0.16% g/t gold, 0.11% copper and 113ppm cobalt from 689m, and a lower intercept of 74.5m at 0.34g/t gold, 0.43% copper and 356ppm cobalt. Peak gold in HAD009 was 4.0g/t, peak copper 2.77% and peak cobalt 1427ppm. Further intercepts are presented in Table 2. Increasing intensity of sulphide mineralisation (with gold and copper and cobalt) in the base of HAD009 is coincident with the top of the 3D modelled magnetic body suggesting mineralisation continues at depth to at least 1,400m below surface.

Table 2 – Significant Intercepts HAD006-HAD009
(Au Equivalent >0.29ppm [Au+Cu])

| Hole ID | From m | To m | Interval m | Au ppm | Cu % | Co ppm | Au Equiv ppm (Au+Cu) | Au Equiv ppm (Au+Cu+Co) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAD006 | 471 | 838.1 | 367.1 | 1.15 | 0.44 | 175.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| HAD006 | incl 471.5 | 622 | 150.5 | 2.25 | 0.67 | 223.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| | incl | | | | | | | |
| HAD006 | 471 | 501 | 30.0 | 3.53 | 1.23 | 600.3 | 5.5 | 6.0 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAD006 | incl 471.5 | 484 | 12.5 | 6.87 | 1.48 | 1179.6 | 9.2 | 10.2 |
| HAD006 | 506 | 511 | 5.0 | 0.60 | 0.29 | 21.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| HAD006 | 518.45 | 527 | 8.5 | 4.07 | 0.49 | 506.5 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| HAD006 | 536 | 537 | 1.0 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 21.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| HAD006 | 547.9 | 554 | 6.1 | 3.02 | 0.48 | 375.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| HAD006 | 558 | 572 | 14.0 | 0.39 | 0.70 | 181.1 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| HAD006 | 577 | 604.5 | 27.5 | 1.91 | 1.39 | 174.4 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| HAD006 | 611 | 612 | 1.0 | 0.33 | 0.23 | 23.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| HAD006 | 616 | 636 | 20.0 | 6.06 | 0.43 | 59.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| HAD006 | incl 617 | 622 | 5.0 | 22.73 | 0.99 | 127.0 | 24.3 | 24.4 |
| HAD006 | incl 618 | 618.5 | 0.5 | 101.33 | 0.93 | 34.9 | 102.8 | 102.9 |
| HAD006 | 642 | 657 | 15.0 | 1.51 | 0.65 | 136.9 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| HAD006 | 665 | 676.5 | 11.5 | 0.80 | 0.77 | 360.2 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| HAD006 | 680 | 681 | 1.0 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 420.6 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| HAD006 | 683.5 | 690 | 6.5 | 1.15 | 0.41 | 469.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| HAD006 | 698 | 709 | 11.0 | 0.54 | 0.16 | 60.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| HAD006 | 740.5 | 743 | 2.5 | 0.65 | 1.22 | 554.3 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| HAD006 | 748.5 | 750 | 1.5 | 0.18 | 0.45 | 263.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| HAD006 | 760 | 764.5 | 4.5 | 2.95 | 0.70 | 717.0 | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| HAD006 | 791.5 | 794.5 | 3.0 | 0.22 | 0.94 | 576.5 | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| HAD006 | 797 | 800.5 | 3.5 | 0.16 | 1.52 | 415.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| HAD006 | 804 | 806 | 2.0 | 0.10 | 0.55 | 134.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| HAD006 | 808 | 818.5 | 10.5 | 0.14 | 0.80 | 356.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| HAD006 | 824 | 825.5 | 1.5 | 0.06 | 0.69 | 386.4 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| HAD006 | 827.5 | 829.5 | 2.0 | 2.05 | 0.15 | 240.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| HAD006 | 831.5 | 838.1 | 6.6 | 0.11 | 1.14 | 766.4 | 1.9 | 2.6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| HAD007 | 468 | 545 | 77.0 | 0.63 | 0.14 | 41.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| HAD007 | 604 | 753 | 149.0 | 0.28 | 0.11 | 51.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | incl | | | | | | | |
| HAD007 | 468 | 482 | 14.0 | 0.90 | 0.26 | 129.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| HAD007 | 489 | 495 | 6.0 | 0.35 | 0.43 | 76.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| HAD007 | 501 | 506 | 5.0 | 0.98 | 0.41 | 21.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| HAD007 | 518 | 520 | 2.0 | 0.35 | 0.46 | 43.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| HAD007 | 538 | 545 | 7.0 | 3.56 | 0.09 | 16.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| HAD007 | incl 538 | 539 | 1.0 | 21.75 | 0.22 | 29.9 | 22.1 | 22.1 |
| HAD007 | 604 | 621 | 17.0 | 0.76 | 0.36 | 99.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| HAD007 | 638 | 638.5 | 0.5 | 0.31 | 0.71 | 106.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| HAD007 | 644 | 645 | 1.0 | 1.59 | 0.24 | 312.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| HAD007 | 655 | 657.5 | 2.5 | 0.69 | 0.91 | 187.7 | 2.2 | 2.3 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAD007 | 666 | 668 | 2.0 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 434.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| HAD007 | 680 | 681 | 1.0 | 0.09 | 0.15 | 14.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| HAD007 | 685 | 688 | 3.0 | 0.39 | 0.30 | 58.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| HAD007 | 706 | 713 | 7.0 | 0.47 | 0.08 | 82.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| HAD007 | 721 | 724 | 3.0 | 0.46 | 0.57 | 38.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| HAD007 | 737 | 753 | 16.0 | 0.71 | 0.19 | 138.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| HAD008 | 426 | 515 | 89.0 | 1.97 | 0.80 | 362.0 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| | incl | | | | | | | |
| HAD008 | 426 | 445 | 19.0 | 1.35 | 1.59 | 1143.3 | 3.9 | 4.9 |
| HAD008 | incl 426 | 431.5 | 5.5 | 0.84 | 2.40 | 1422.2 | 4.7 | 5.9 |
| HAD008 | 450 | 454 | 4.0 | 2.93 | 2.15 | 389.4 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| HAD008 | 459 | 489 | 30.0 | 3.14 | 0.72 | 147.8 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| HAD008 | incl 485 | 489.5 | 4.5 | 17.95 | 1.06 | 526.3 | 19.6 | 20.1 |
| HAD008 | 491.5 | 496 | 4.5 | 0.77 | 0.32 | 24.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| HAD008 | 500 | 515 | 15.0 | 2.55 | 0.62 | 244.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| HAD009 | 689 | 806 | 117.0 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 112.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| HAD009 | 849 | 923.5 | 74.5 | 0.34 | 0.43 | 355.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| | incl | | | | | | | |
| HAD009 | 461 | 461.5 | 0.5 | 4.03 | 0.00 | 10.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| HAD009 | 593 | 594 | 1.0 | 0.18 | 0.39 | 231.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| HAD009 | 689 | 698.5 | 9.5 | 0.50 | 0.21 | 343.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| HAD009 | 757.5 | 759 | 1.5 | 1.12 | 0.53 | 164.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| HAD009 | 765 | 771 | 6.0 | 0.18 | 0.26 | 236.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| HAD009 | 773.5 | 775 | 1.5 | 0.18 | 0.29 | 319.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| HAD009 | 777 | 777.5 | 0.5 | 1.15 | 0.32 | 233.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| HAD009 | 791.5 | 806 | 14.5 | 0.26 | 0.46 | 384.7 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| HAD009 | 849 | 874.5 | 25.5 | 0.39 | 0.69 | 512.3 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| HAD009 | 878.5 | 897 | 18.5 | 0.41 | 0.37 | 228.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| HAD009 | 912 | 923.5 | 11.5 | 0.54 | 0.62 | 779.5 | 1.5 | 2.2 |

Note – Gold equivalents based on a gold price of US1,200 per ounce, a copper price of US$2.80 per pound and a cobalt price of US$33,000 per tonne

A plan view and cross section of the current drilling at Havieron can be found at: http://greatlandgold.com/paterson/

The outer limits of mineralisation at Havieron are yet to be defined. In particular, mineralisation is open to the north, south and west, and at depth. Additional mineralisation has been identified to the east but only limited data is available at this stage.

Downhole wireline work was completed on several drill holes during 2018. Wireline tools included optical televiewer, acoustic televiewer, chargeability, conductivity, density, magnetic susceptibility, full waveform sonic, salinity and temperature. Not all tools were used on all holes surveyed. The data obtained is of good quality and provides detailed geophysical and physical properties of the cover rocks, host sequence and mineralisation. In general, zones of gold and copper mineralisation show a positive magnetic response of significant amplitude. Zones of gold and copper mineralisation display a conductivity response of moderate amplitude. Zones of increased copper mineralisation show a positive chargeability response. Elevated density is co-incident with mineralised zones and there is a large density contract between the cover rocks (Permian) and basement (Proterozoic). Ground water salinity is relatively low. Wireline data has been very instructive in determining optimal airborne, ground and downhole geophysical techniques to assist exploration work at Havieron and for deployment on the many untested regional targets.

Existing drill holes at Havieron have tested to approximately 840m vertically below surface. Elevated gold and copper persisted to end of several holes suggesting the mineralisation continues at depth below the current limit of drilling. Laboratory results from Greatland drilling demonstrate the presence of very high grade zones of gold and copper at Havieron within very large zones of mineralisation and, when considered in conjunction with geophysical models, the scale of the system is apparent.

The Company expects to re-commence drilling at Havieron in March 2019 and currently two rigs are booked with provision for additional capacity, if required, during the year.

Havieron has the potential to become a large, multi-commodity, bulk tonnage, underground mining operation near to existing infrastructure in a mining friendly jurisdiction.

**Competent Person:**

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Callum Baxter, a director of Greatland Gold plc, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Baxter has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code) and under the AIM Rules - Note for Mining and Oil & Gas Companies. Mr Baxter consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

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**Notes for Editors:**

Greatland Gold plc (AIM: GGP) is a London listed natural resource exploration and development company with a current focus on gold, copper and nickel exploration projects.

The Company has six main projects; four situated in Western Australia and two in Tasmania. All projects are 100% owned by Greatland.

Greatland is seeking to identify large mineral deposits in areas that have not been subject to extensive exploration previously. It is widely recognised that the next generation of large deposits will come from such under-explored areas and Greatland is applying advanced exploration techniques to investigate a number of carefully selected targets within its focused licence portfolio.

The Company is also actively investigating a range of new opportunities in precious and strategic metals and will update the market on new opportunities as and when appropriate.

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | • *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or* | • Diamond core drilling used to obtain half-core samples. Samples crushed and pulverized to produce 50g charge for fire assay |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | |
| *Drilling techniques* | • *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | • Diamond drilling, NQ2. RC Pre-collar. |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.* | • Core recovery monitored with downhole core blocks and rod depths. |
| *Logging* | • *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or* | • All diamond core continually geologically logged. All core photographed. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • All core cut in half<br>• All half core sampled on 0.5m or 1m increments as reported<br>• Sample weights between 2.5kg and 3kg<br>• Standards and blanks inserted by company every 25 samples downhole<br>• Independent checks and duplicates included reported by laboratory<br>• Sample size appropriate for grain size being sampled |
| *Quality of assay data and laboratory tests* | • *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*<br>• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | • Industry standard crush, mix and grind pulverization sample preparation<br>• 50g charge for fire assay and MS finish (gold)<br>• Multi Element Four Acid Digest with MS finish (48 elements)<br>• Company inserted standards every 25 samples downhole<br>• Company inserted blanks every 25 samples downhole<br>• Internal laboratory blanks and duplicates<br>• Internal laboratory checks<br>• Independent standards and blanks |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay* | • Verification of intersections by independent personnel<br>• Primary data documentation and data entry verified by personnel external to the Company<br>• Assay data reported as per laboratory final reports |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *data.* | |
| *Location of data points* | • *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Survey data by handheld GPS – 5m accuracy<br>• Grid system – MGA94 Zone51 |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Downhole 0.5m and 1.0m samples<br>• Distribution not yet sufficient to establish grade continuity for Mineral Resource procedures |
| *Orientation of data in relation to geological structure* | • *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*<br>• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.* | • Orientation of key mineralised structures not yet confirmed |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Whole core strapped and tagged for transit<br>• Secure chain of custody monitored during transport from drill site to Perth, Western Australia<br>• Core processed at secure facility |
| *Audits or reviews* | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • Industry standard sampling techniques and data collection. No independent audit yet completed. |

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Mineral tenement and* | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with* | • E45/4701<br>• Greatland Pty Ltd 100% |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *land tenure status* | *third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Six historical core holes drilled in the area by Newcrest Mining Ltd between 1991 and 2003. |
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • Skarn or IOCG type deposit in Proterozoic sandstones and calcarenites of Paterson Province |
| *Drill hole Information* | • *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.* | • HAD006 464100mE 7597600mN<br>RL 250m approx.<br>Az 360° Dip -90°<br>EOH 838.1m<br><br>0-3m Recent desert sands and clays<br>3m-424m Permian sediments<br>424m-475m Proterozoic mafic rock<br>475-838.1m Proterozoic brecciated calcareous sandstone<br><br>0-216m RC Pre-collar<br>216-312m HQ core<br>312-838.1 NQ2 core<br><br>• HAD007 464350mE 7597650mN<br>RL 250m approx.<br>Az 270° Dip -70°<br>EOH 754.5m<br><br>0-4m Recent desert sands and clays<br>4m-467m Permian sediments<br>467-550m Proterozoic calcareous sandstone<br>550-601m Proterozoic mafic rock<br>601-754.5m Proterozoic calcareous sandstone<br><br>0-217m RC Pre-collar<br>217-471m HQ core<br>471-754.5m NQ2 core<br><br>• HAD008 464150mE 7597600mN<br>RL 250m approx. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | Az 360° Dip -90°<br>EOH 772.40<br><br>0-5m Recent desert sands and clays<br>5m-426m Permian sediments<br>426-516m Proterozoic brecciated calcareous sandstone<br>516-772.4 Proterozoic mafic rock<br><br>0-157m RC Pre-collar<br>157-466m HQ core<br>466-772.4m NQ2 core<br><br>• HAD009 464460mE 7597550mN<br>RL 250m approx.<br>Az 270° Dip -70°<br>EOH 932.1m<br><br>0-4m Recent desert sands and clays<br>4m-460m Permian sediments<br>460-667m Proterozoic calcareous sandstone<br>667-750m Proterozoic brecciated calcareous sandstone<br>750-806m Proterozoic brecciated silica flooded calcareous sandstone<br>806-844m Proterozoic mafic rock<br>844-932.1m Proterozoic brecciated silica flooded calcareous sandstone<br><br>0-222m RC Pre-collar<br>222-472m HQ core<br>472-932.1m NQ2 core |
| *Data aggregation methods* | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values* | • All grades uncut<br>• Aggregation of long intercepts of low grade and short intercepts of high grade both presented in report<br>• Raw gold, copper and cobalt results presented in report<br>• Metal equivalents presented in report based on US$1,200 gold/oz, US$2.80 copper/pound and US$33,000 cobalt/tonne as stated in report |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *should be clearly stated.* | |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • The geometry of mineralisation is currently unconfirmed - the down hole length, true width not known. |
| *Diagrams* | • *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • Tabulation of results included in announcement. |
| *Balanced reporting* | • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | • All results comprehensively announced |
| *Other substantive exploration data* | • *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | • Gold and copper and cobalt mineralisation in hydrothermally altered and brecciated carbonate rich sandstone. |
| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Further work to include detailed interpretation of results |